Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 8 of 8 returned.

☐ 1.   Document ID: NN7306110

L13: Entry 1 of 8   File: TDBD   Jun 1, 1973

DISCLOSURE TEXT:

9p. There is described herein an event driven software measurement and performance monitor, which enables determination of system characteristics in an operating system such as the IBM CP-67 and V. M. 370, the latter systems having the capability of generating a plurality of virtual machines. The monitor is advantageously employed to perform the following functions: 1) The detection and correction of errors within an operating system such as mentioned above, or one of its suboperating systems. 2) The improvement of performance of an operating system such as mentioned, or the investigating of the operating properties of experimental as well as "production" operating systems. 3) The predicting of performance and facility utilization within the user s environment. In addition, the software monitor is utilizable to tailor a system's operation to a computer center's particular operating environment. - These functions are accomplished by the software monitor's capability of: 1. Recording data pertaining to the operation and performance of the supervisor system in a system, such as the aforementioned CP-67 or V.M. 2. The recording of data pertaining to the operation and performance of virtual machines and virtual operating systems. This may be done from the CP system or within the virtual machine. Actually, the recording of the data is done from a parent supervisor system. However, the data recorded may originate from within either the supervisor or a virtual machine. 3. The enabling of a system analyst or operator to selectively use the monitor. The data to be collected may be defined at system start-up by having preassembled the necessary information into the monitor. Additionally, the operator, by issuing the necessary command from the console, may perform the following functions: a) The initiation of the gathering of data. b) The termination of the data collection. c) The changing of the parameters in the monitor, whereby different data are collected. 4. The monitor described herein has the ability of "erasing" its data gathering "hooks" in the system. Such erasing is effected by command from a system operator in order to reduce system overhead. 5. The monitor can control its output of data to magnetic tape in a manner such as to minimize its impact on the system. 6. A user may readily and quickly place hooks within the system to be monitored. The "system monitor" hook, as is further described hereinbelow, is the only code which need to be placed in the hooked module. The actual data collection program resides in the system monitor, logically separate from the system. - The system monitor described herein differs markedly from previous monitors designed for the same purpose, in that such previous monitors have been of the "SPY" virtual machine type. Such "SPY" virtual machines record data periodically relative to the parent system. It is to be noted, however, that a "SPY" virtual machine can only extract data which is resident in the system supervisor. Thus, this type of monitor frequently employs a "sampling strategy" of collecting data in order to minimize overhead. By contrast, the monitor described herein has the ability of recording performance data at the moment of occurrence of events, which are of interest to the user. It requires the following system resources in

order to operate, such resources suitably being implemented in a system such as the CP-67 and the V.M. 370 mentioned hereinabove. 1. Approximately one page of memory such as about 4096 bytes to contain the system monitor module, an I/O control module, and a data transfer module. 2. Two full pages (each of 4096 bytes) as I/O buffers. 3. One or two magnetic tape drives (the quantity of drives depending upon whether or not volume switching is to be carried out). - In addition, logic can be added to two standard operating system modules (such as CP-67 and V.M. 370) to provide the functions of program interrupt handling and I/O interrupt handling. - The I/O control module is responsible for controlling and integrating the monitor's output operations with those of the operating system (CP-67, V.M. 370). This module is designed to meet the following specifications: 1. The capability of outputting to magnetic take large quantities of data. 2. The insuring that very little data is lost because of the inability of the control module to write the data or schedule the I/O through the operating system. 3. The producing of a minimal impact on the operating system, employing magnetic tape as the external storage medium with fast write times. In addition, the control module uses a data path (to magnetic tape) which is generally the most lightly loaded portion of the operating system, I/O subsystem. - In an operating system such as the CP-67, the control module suitably maintains two 4096-byte buffers in main store and is capable of buffer switching and overlap of its I/O. Also, the module is capable of volume switching of the magnetic tape volumes, if this is specified by a system operator. - The third module described hereinabove as being part of the system monitor, i.e., the data transfer module, may suitably be a 256-byte buffer which is employed to transfer data to the control module for ultimate writing to magnetic tape. - The means by which the system monitor gains control and gathers data is designated as the "system monitor hook". Such hook is an SI instruction with an invalid operation code. The execution of such monitor hook produces a program interrupt with an operation exception. The monitor handles the interrupt and analyzes the hook to determine if data is to be collected and what data is to be collected. The monitor hook is suitably implemented as a macro instruction and may have a relatively large capacity such as, for example, 65,536 hooks (sixteen classes and 4096 hooks/class). The monitor hook may be assembled into either the parent system modules or modules of the suboperating system (the virtual machine). The monitor is capable of determining where executed monitor hooks reside and accomplishing the necessary address resolution, if a monitor hook is in virtual memory. - The monitor contains two sets of vectors which describe the status of every monitor hook in the system or virtual memory, as shown in Fig. 1. The first set describes the recording status of each class and the hooks within each class. Each class may be designated as active or inactive. Active indicates that some hooks within this class are set to record. Inactive indicates that all hooks of the class are not recording. As shown in Fig. 1, the ACTCLASS vector performs this function. There are sixteen elements in the ACTCLASS vector corresponding to the sixteen classes of hooks. Within each class, there is a vector which describes the status of every hook of that class. Each individual hook may be active (recording) or inactive (not recording). The ACTIVE 00 and ACTIVE 01 vectors, as shown in Fig. 1, perform this function for classes zero and one. The AACTLIST is a list of pointers associating each entry of ACTCLASS with the corresponding vectors describing the status of that class's hooks. - The second set of vectors are employed to turn control over to a particular section of the monitor program which performs the actual data collection, as shown in Fig. 2. The list legended AHOOKLST is a list of pointers to subsidiary vectors which contain the entry points of individual collector code. The monitor performs in the following manner: I. At data collection initiation, as shown in the flow chart in Fig. 3 the monitor saves and replaces the program new Program Status Word (PSW) with the address of the entry point of the monitor. This means means that the monitor functions as the program interrupt handler for the system. Additionally, the I/O control module as described hereinabove acquires two full pages of memory to be used as output buffers. The control monitor before returning to the system: 1) sets a flag in IOINT (the I/O interrupt handler) which indicates that the monitor is active, 2) saves the addresses of the system control blocks, which describe the data path to the tape drive used by the monitor. II. During normal data collection: When a monitor hook is executed, the following events occur, as shown in the flow chart depicted in Fig. 4. The monitor first saves sufficient registers in order to gain addressability. It then examines the program interrupt to ascertain whether it is a monitor hook. If not, it turns control over to the normal system program interrupt handler (PROGINT). a monitor hook is executed, the monitor examines the status vectors to determine 1) if the class is active, 2) if a class is active, whether or not the hook is active. - If the hook is inactive, i.e., not recording, the monitor restores registers, and returns control to the hook module, ignoring the hooks. At this juncture, the monitor has the ability to erase (NOP) inactive hooks. As monitor NOPs all inactive

hooks which are encou⬤ered, the overhead associated w⬤h the monitor approaches the overhead to service only active hooks. The option to NOP inactive hooks is exercised by the system operator or analyst. - Next, the monitor determines if the monitor hook is in the operating system (CP-67 and V.M. 370) or a virtual machine (virtual memory). If it is in a virtual machine, the machine's characteristics must be checked to see if the monitor hook (interrupt) is to be reflected. If the monitor is to service a hook from a virtual machine, it must translate the virtual address into a real address. At this point, the monitor uses the second set of vectors to locate the entry point to the program (within the monitor) to service the particular hook. The monitor then branches internally to the collection program. The individual collector gathers the data, places it in an intermediate buffer, i.e., the data transfer module of the monitor, and calls the control module (the I/O module of the monitor system). After the return from the control module, the monitor calculates the amount of time spent servicing this hook and adds it to a cumulative counter.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image

2. Document ID: US 6457690 B1

L13: Entry 2 of 8   File: DWPI   Oct 1, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-208756
DERWENT-WEEK: 200320
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TITLE: Combined hook and clip for vehicle e.g. truck, van, has mounting collar when in extended position exposes hook to receive items and presents clip for gripping received items

INVENTOR: SMITH, N R; SPYKERMAN, D J

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001US-0994219 (November 26, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6457690 B1	October 1, 2002		004	F16B045/00

INT-CL (IPC): F16 B 45/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6457690B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A mounting collar (22) in a housing (12) has a clip extending downwards from a U-shaped hook (39) . The collar moves from a retracted position to one or more extended positions for exposing the hook to receive items to be stored and for presenting the clip for gripping the received items.

USE - Combined hook and clip installed in instrument panel, door panels, rear seat panels or to the sides of floor consoles in vehicles such as sports utility vehicle, truck and van, for holding items such as purses, fast food bag and parking receipt.

ADVANTAGE - The hook when in extended position holds the items without interfering with ingress and egress of passengers.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figures show the perspective and cross-sectional views of the combined hook and clip.

Housing 12

Mounting collar 22

U-shaped hook 39

☐ 3. Document ID: IT 1315241 B WO 200126462 A1 AU 200076637 A EP 1220607 A1

L13: Entry 3 of 8   · File: DWPI   Feb 3, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-281753
DERWENT-WEEK: 200328
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TITLE: Devices used to control insects harmful to crops, comprise starch- and thermoplastic polymer-based biodegradable materials containing pheromones and provide slow release of volatile products

INVENTOR: CONFALONIERI, G; DAL PANE, M ; RAMA, F ; REGGIORI, F

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999IT-MI02121 (October 12, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
IT 1315241 B	February 3, 2003		000	A01M013/00
WO 200126462 A1	April 19, 2001	E	008	A01N025/18
AU 200076637 A	April 23, 2001		000	A01N025/18
EP 1220607 A1	July 10, 2002	E	000	A01N025/18

INT-CL (IPC): A01 M 13/00; A01 N 25/10; A01 N 25/18

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200126462A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Devices for fighting against insects consist of biodegradable materials based on starches and thermoplastic polymers containing pheromones.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a process of preparing the devices by impregnating granules of biodegradable material with pheromones, optionally dissolved in solvent, using a horizontal mixer for 30 minutes-2 hours at 20-40 deg. C and b injection molding into forms at 100-200 deg. C.

ACTIVITY - Insecticide. A 1.6 ha peach grove (cv. Spring Red, Stark Red Gold, Maria Aurelia, Venus) consisting of 1,949 plants was monitored with pheromone traps for C. molesta and A. lineatella model Traptest Isagro (sic). Two traps were installed per species inside the lot of land tested (peach grove A) to control the actual annulment of the captures and in a neighboring peach grove with the same characteristics. With the first captures of C. molesta males, 2 diffusers impregnated with the pheromone for C. molesta were installed per plant, that is 2350 diffusers/ha equivalent to a dose of 23.5 g/ha. Two months later, after observing the first captures of C. molesta in the spy trap installed in the lot of land being tested (peach grove A), the diffusers were reinstalled as above. The above procedure was repeated after the first captures of A. lineatella. When the peaches were harvested, the percentage of damage on the part of C. molesta and A. lineatella was observed in lot A compared with lot B. The percentage damages for lots A and B, respectively, were as follows: Spring Red = 0.5 and 0.5, Stark Red Gold = 2.6 and 3.1, Maria Aurelia = 2.6 and 2.9, and Venus = 2.4 and 3.2.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Pheromonal.

USE - The devices are used to fight against insects (claimed). They are used to control insects harmful to agrarian crops (claimed). They provide slow release of volatile products that attract insects and may also be used for the controlled release of other volatile products such as Trimedlure (RTM: 1,1-dimethylethyl 4(or 5)-chloro-2-methylcyclohexanecarb- oxylate), which may be used in monitoring and mass capture traps.

ADVANTAGE - The devices attract insects, particularly male insects, without influencing non-harmful or useful fauna and without disturbing the ecological equilibrium. They are biodegradable so as not to cause accumulations of polymeric materials in the environment, and are disorienting to insects.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing illustrates spiral and hooked forms of devices used to control insects.

`Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments`   `KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image`

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4. Document ID: US 6161371 A

L13: Entry 4 of 8   File: DWPI   Dec 19, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-122119
DERWENT-WEEK: 200113
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TITLE: Self-attaching rope for securing itself to trees, inaccessible objects, comprises self-attaching materials positioned adjacent to each other, with one portion of rope interconnected to other portion

INVENTOR: GLESSER, L S

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996US-025948P (September 11, 1996), 1997US-0927702 (September 11, 1997), 1999US-0273583 (March 22, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6161371 A	December 19, 2000		010	D02G003/02

INT-CL (IPC): D02 G 3/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6161371A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A self-attaching rope (26) comprises self-attaching materials (28,30) having substantially round cross-section, positioned substantially adjacent to each other and one portion of the self-attaching rope comes in contact with other portion and both the portions are inter connected.

USE - For securing itself to tree limbs or other inaccessible objects.

ADVANTAGE - The self-attaching rope easily attaches around a distant object without the need of knots or similar manipulation of the rope.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a rope-like instrument with opposed surfaces of hook and loop fabric.

Rope like instrument 26

Hook fabric 28

Loop fabric 30

`Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments`   `KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image`

L13: Entry 5 of 8   File: DWPI   Mar 4, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-171387
DERWENT-WEEK: 200320
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TITLE: Cargo storage mechanism in motor vehicle

INVENTOR: BUSH, N J; CAYE, M A ; COLE, J H ; HAUPT, G A ; JUDY, B R ; KOESTER, D J ; LARSEN, L E ; SPYKERMAN, D J ; WHITLEY, R A ; ZIMMERMANN, D ; SPYKEMAN, D J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-093552P (July 21, 1998), 1999US-0358222 (July 21, 1999), 2001US-0799213 (March 5, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 6527154 B2	March 4, 2003		000	B60R007/00
WO 200005097 A2	February 3, 2000	E	020	B60N002/00
EP 1097057 A1	May 9, 2001	E	000	B60N002/00
US 20010054632 A1	December 27, 2001		000	B60R007/00

INT-CL (IPC): B60 N 2/00; B60 R 7/00; B60 R 9/10

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20010054632A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A latch (34) is coupled to a seat support frame (36) that is comprised by a plate (37) and the arms (38) that extend parallel to floor panel (14) from the plate. Several floor links (16) are provided in the floor panel, to which the seat support frame is latched for removably supporting the seats.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The arms are provided with downwardly protruding legs (40) at the ends. The latch includes a releasably pivotable hook (44) engaged to the floor link. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for cargo storage technique.

USE - For e.g. mounting bicycle inside motor vehicle.

ADVANTAGE - The passenger seat and other accessories are removably supported by latching the seat support frame to the suitable floor links. The bicycles are mounted in upright posture reliably inside the vehicle. Construction materials such as tubing and wood planks are transported efficiently since the vehicle accessory are mounted removably. Electrical power is supplied conveniently vehicle accessories equipped at the back side of passenger compartment by providing electrified floor mounted retention system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cargo storage mechanism in motor vehicle.

Floor panel 14

Floor link 16

Latch 34

Frame 36

Plate 37

Arm 38

Protruding leg 40

Hook 44
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 200005097A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - A latch (34) is coupled to a seat support frame (36) that is comprised by a plate (37) and the arms (38) that extend parallel to floor panel (14) from the plate. Several floor links (16) are provided in the floor panel, to which the seat support frame is latched for removably supporting the seats.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The arms are provided with downwardly protruding legs (40) at the ends. The latch includes a releasably pivotable hook (44) engaged to the floor link. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for cargo storage technique.

USE - For e.g. mounting bicycle inside motor vehicle.

ADVANTAGE - The passenger seat and other accessories are removably supported by latching the seat support frame to the suitable floor links. The bicycles are mounted in upright posture reliably inside the vehicle. Construction materials such as tubing and wood planks are transported efficiently since the vehicle accessory are mounted removably. Electrical power is supplied conveniently vehicle accessories equipped at the back side of passenger compartment by providing electrified floor mounted retention system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cargo storage mechanism in motor vehicle.

Floor panel 14

Floor link 16

Latch 34

Frame 36

Plate 37

Arm 38

Protruding leg 40

Hook 44

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5884467 A

L13: Entry 6 of 8   File: DWPI   Mar 23, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-228085
DERWENT-WEEK: 199919
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TITLE: A self-attaching rope has hook and loop fastener material - wrapped around its strands.

INVENTOR: GLESSER, L S

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996US-025948P (September 11, 1996), 1997US-0927702 (September 11, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:
PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5884467 A	March 23, 1999		010	D02G003/02

INT-CL (IPC): D02 G ●2

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5884467A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A rope has helical strands covered respectively with hook or loop fastener material for enabling the rope to attach to itself when adjacent turns about an object come into contact. The drawing shows a triple helix rope. (16) core, ; (12) hook fastener material, ; (11) loop fastener material.

USE - In securing a rope by turns about an object which is difficult of access.

ADVANTAGE - Enables securement of turns without knotting

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

☐ 7. Document ID: CN 1206898 A

L13: Entry 7 of 8   File: DWPI   Feb 3, 1999

TITLE: Advertisement carrier of door viewing-lens - uses door spy-hole lens as advertisement carrier, front end of spy-hole lens tube having advertisement frame and advertisement board

INVENTOR: YANG, X

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997CN-0115166 (July 28, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CN 1206898 A	February 3, 1999		001	G09F023/00

INT-CL (IPC): G02 B 23/00; G09 F 23/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: CN 1206898A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The advertisement carrier uses the door spyhole lens as advertisement carrier. The front end of the spyhole lens tube has advertisement frame and advertisement board. The advertisement also has button cell, light-emitting diode, visitor's message box and school-bag hook.

USE - Can be used as complimentary gift.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 8. Document ID: GB 2269618 A NZ 245305 A AU 9227085 A AU 653068 B GB 2269618 B

L13: Entry 8 of 8   File: DWPI   Feb 16, 1994

TITLE: Temporary anti-flood barriers - has water-filled wall formed by combination of standard modules which have rectangular body of resilient rubber having junction boxes at beginning and end of each module

INVENTOR: TAVNER, C D; TAVNER, C W

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992AU-0004002 (August 10, 1992), 1992NZ-0245305 (November 27, 1992)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
GB 2269618 A	February 16, 1994		014	E02B007/20
NZ 245305 A	March 26, 1996		000	E02D019/02
AU 9227085 A	February 24, 1994		000	E02B003/04
AU 653068 B	September 15, 1994		000	E02B003/04
GB 2269618 B	February 14, 1996		000	E02B007/20

INT-CL (IPC): E02B 3/04; E02B 3/10; E02B 7/02; E02B 7/20; E02D 17/20; E02D 19/02; E02D 29/02; E02D 29/09; E02D 31/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 2269618A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Hard wearing resilient modules are provided with metal junction boxes at each end of the module. Modules laid onto under mat and filled with water under pressure from hydrant or water tanker pump to inflate and impose weight onto surface under wall to form seal. The water wall module device consists of rubber fins, (2) intake valves, slit trap, drain outlet, hook straps, connector tubes with inner flanges to seal water escape and spy glass tube built in. The outer walling at top, bottom, as the rubber skin to the module, encase the fins.

The water wall has junction boxes placed at each end to seal joints and to suit direction of walling modules, with a plastics cage mesh and metal angle side bars ribs linked to junction boxes on either side of the rubber module to totally support water filled module sides from bulging.

USE/ADVANTAGE - To form barriers in avoiding flooding to areas of land and or structures to restrict and retain flood water to save property and structure content from loss and enables the wall to be erected with the minimum of skills in a very short time and at a fraction of the cost of labour, where labour is paid for work.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

GB 2269618B EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

The claims defining the invention are as follows: a water wall barrier comprising a number of hollow barrier modules made from hard-wearing resilient material positioned on an under mat in a desired configuration linked to each other at their respective ends by metal junction boxes, and filled with water to provide weight to seal against the ground.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image |

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Terms	Documents
L6	8

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6118447 A

L9: Entry 1 of 4   File: USPT   Sep 12, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6118447
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6118447 A

TITLE: Apparatus and methods for analyzing software systems

DATE-ISSUED: September 12, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Harel; Avraham	Haifa			IL

US-CL-CURRENT: 717/131

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for mode error troubleshooting including software system
structure generation including prompting a developer to define a first plurality of
tasks to be performed by a software system, to define a second plurality of modes in
which the software system is to operate and to define for at least one task, at
least one inappropriate mode in which the task cannot be performed and
troubleshooting including prompting an end user to select a target task, searching
for inappropriate modes in which the target task cannot be performed and providing
an alert indicating when the end user is in one of the inappropriate modes.

6 Claims, 137 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 77

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments   KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6046740 A

L9: Entry 2 of 4   File: USPT   Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6046740
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6046740 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Application testing with virtual object recognition

DATE-ISSUED: April 4, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
LaRoche; David C.	North Hampton	NH		
Anderson; Timothy A.	Sudbury	MA		

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>345/7●</u> <u>345/763</u>, <u>345/967</u>, <u>382/203</u>, <u>714/●8</u>

ABSTRACT:

A method of recognizing graphical objects by subjecting the graphical information gathered through "<u>spying</u>" to a series of rules by which the object becomes understood or recognized as an instance of a standard logical object. Before the rules are applied, graphical objects are first interpreted as primitives including groups of text, lines and images. In order to recognize a graphical object as a logical object, the graphical information is subjected to the rules in an iterative process whereby an understanding of the object is continually refined. As the rules are applied, the results are evaluated to determine whether the graphical object can be "mapped" to a standard logical object such as a textfield or listbox. Once the object is understood as a logical element with which the user is accustomed, it is possible to interact with the object and obtain data from the object as if it were a standard object with a published interface. By subjecting the graphical data to a series of rules designed specifically to recognize tables, the boundaries and the internal structure of rows and columns will be understood. Once the graphical data is recognized as a table, the data which it contains in rows can then be accessed. By classifying an object as an instance of a known object, assumptions can be made about the object so that it can be navigated or validated by sending events or messages.

55 Claims, 10 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image |

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5872974 A

L9: Entry 3 of 4   File: USPT   Feb 16, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5872974
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5872974 A

TITLE: Property setting manager for objects and controls of a graphical user interface software development system

DATE-ISSUED: February 16, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mezick; Daniel J.	North Haven	CT	06473	

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>717/109</u>

ABSTRACT:

A GUI software development system that executes in a multitasking environment is enhanced with the addition of a property setting manager program that provides a means whereby a programmer may readily store and retrieve one of a plurality of program object property sets for a particular program object, be the object a visual control or a non-visual object that provides a distinct added functionality to the program. The property setting manager program provides functionality to extract current property settings of a control or object and save those settings as a predefined property set for future use. Predefined property sets are automatically made available to the programmer upon detection of an event indicating a corresponding control or object is being added to a computer program under development. Multiple unique predefined property settings for a particular programming object or control are stored for later recall so that the programming effort required to establish initial property settings is minimized. Further, an edit feature enables property settings of a program object or control to be easily modified to a new or different set of property settings at a later time. Predefined

naming prefixes are automatically presented to the user upon detection of the addition of a new program object or control to aid in establishing standardized or preferred personalized reference names for each new program object.

12 Claims, 5 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5870607 A

L9: Entry 4 of 4   File: USPT   Feb 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5870607
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5870607 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for selective replay of computer programs

DATE-ISSUED: February 9, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Netzer; Robert	Scituate	RI		

US-CL-CURRENT: 717/127; 717/131

ABSTRACT:

A user can selectively replay portions of a computer program execution, so that the entire program need not be run again to support further test and debug. A run-time instrumented version of the program is created by inserting special instructions into the original program. The run-time instrumented version is executed to create trace files of memory accesses and system calls, as well as identification of interrupts. During execution of the run-time instrumented version, a state of each accessed memory location is monitored and updated to determine which memory accesses should be traced and when. This monitoring and updating is performed in a manner which minimizes interference with the execution. A user then may select a desired portion of the original computer program for replay and, in response, appropriate data is stored in corresponding memory locations so that the desired portion of the program may be replayed accurately.

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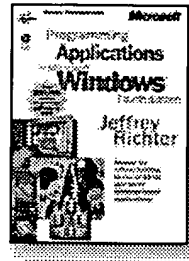
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